

Our friend, who asks us to publish Lists of Manifests or Importations to this port, is informed that we do not believe it expedient to do so. It would not be read by more than one-tenth of our subscribers. It is because those who would read it almost uniformly are of some other party. Should we be favored with any considerable share of Mercantile patronage (Ships, Auctions, Goods by wholesale, &c.) we might be constrained to publish it.

Bridgeport Bonds is informed that we cannot consider the publication of any thing more on his side of the question necessary.

**For The Times and Their Danger—**Niagara Falls—Bathing—Haying Time, &c., and an Association Article on the Origin of Slavery, see First Page.

**For The Sleeping Beauty—**Letter from Glenn's Falls, and Self-Education, see Last Page.

#### Protection vs. Free Trade.

We despair of meeting The New Era in controversy. Either its Editor or we are strangely obtuse with regard to the ground the other stands on. We tried hard to show it, by our instance of Illinois, that the People of this Country would pay much less actually, even if more nominally, for their Cloths and other Manufactures if made at home than if brought from England, and that if the money price of English Broadcloth be \$3 and the corresponding American fabric \$4, (though we do not admit that there would be such a difference,) the American article would still cost less really than the British—in other words, our consumers of Cloth would give less Flour, Pork, Lumber, Potash, Vegetables, Wool, &c. for a given amount of American Cloth at \$4 than of British Cloth at \$3. We undoubtedly believe this to be the immediate effect; while ultimately even the money price of the American Cloth would be certainly reduced by efficient Protection; the real cost immensely so. We gave The Era reasons for the faith that is in us. Yet in the face of all this, The Era asserts that we admit that the American Cloth would cost the more, and that Manufactures can only be built up at the expense of all other interests! Most certainly, we never admitted, believed, imagined or dreamed any thing like this. We believe, on the contrary, that every State in the Union, every man, woman and child with very rare and transient exceptions, would be benefited immediately and certainly by such a measure of Protection as will ensure the Manufacture in the United States of every article which can be produced here by an amount of Labor not essentially greater than is required to produce it elsewhere. We believe, for instance, that every farmer, blacksmith, lawyer and editor in the land would procure his clothes at the cost of a less amount of his own proper Labor than he must pay for it while the Cloth is made in England.

But "The Tribune admits" (says The Era) "that the Agricultural classes could only be benefited at the expense of Commerce." Here is another amazing mistake. We do indeed believe that that portion of Commerce which is employed in bringing hither fabrics that we could better make for ourselves and taking hence our Grain, Pork, &c. at a cost of one-half of it, is a dead weight on our Productive Industry, and ought to be directed into more advantageous channels. But we maintain also that efficient Protection would largely increase the aggregate amount and Productiveness of our Commerce, (external and internal.) The first element of a flourishing Commerce is ability to buy—in other words, full and advantageous employment to all the Industry of the Country. If a fourth of our Population is unemployed or unproductively employed, (as many thousands now are in our City alone,) Commerce must languish. If a fourth is employed in useless exchanges and transportation of Products, the true, beneficent Commerce of the Country will be enormously curtailed thereby. Commerce has its own independent and healthful function in exchanging between different classes of producers (whether fifty or five thousand miles apart) those articles which each can more advantageously purchase than produce. Commerce was not destroyed nor permanently injured by the naturalization of the Silk Cultivator in Europe, nor will it be by its corresponding naturalization here. The Commerce of Germany has doubtless been increased by the Zollverein or Protective Tariff upon which Manufactures have been there built up; it would have been benefited thereby even though the aggregate exports of Germany to Foreign countries had been diminished, while we believe the contrary has been the effect.

As to what the Manufacturers can or do not ask, we care little. They are probably just about as patriotic and unselfish as other classes, which is not saying a great deal. We care nothing for them as a class: we look only to the interests, the necessities of the whole country. We well know that the highest rate of duties could not, for even two years, increase the profits of Manufacturing, because domestic competition would prevent it. This is as it should be. But the common presumption that all (or most) Manufacturers have required increased and still increasing Protection is a mistake. Many articles of manufacture are now produced here as cheap as, if not cheaper, than elsewhere—for instance, Plain Cottons, Cut Nails, &c.—in spite of the far greater compensation of Labor in this country. All must know that the price of nearly every article of domestic manufacture has been gradually reduced the last twenty years. We know that there is not a single branch which would not be successfully prosecuted under Protective Duties considerably lower than those which Mr. Van Buren voted for in 1828, and we know hardly one which is now asking duties so high as these.

For the honest opinions of an opponent—no matter on what subject—we ever cherish a sincere respect; we regard with forbearance even the ignorance of essential facts which such a one may exhibit; but there is a low trickery of partisan warfare (a la Stamm) which we regard with entire disgust and abhorrence. It is exhibited in picking out some inconsiderate expression of a political opponent, perhaps embodied in an Address or Resolution of a public meeting, garbling and perverting it so that its own father would not know it, and thereupon proclaiming that the party has avowed and is responsible for the sentiment so manufactured. The inevitable effect of this is to fill the public mind with unjust and blinding prejudices, and prevent the candid consideration of the real and practical questions at issue before the country. Will the lower order of demagogues always be able to prevent the decision of public questions on their merits?

The Hartford Insane retreat has had the past year one hundred and seventy-nine patients. Of this number fifty-six were discharged as being recovered.

The Herald had up its Bulletin yesterday an article upon The Grapes, consisting of a series of items arranged according to States, which we prepared and published in Monday's paper, which was copied by another paper without credit, and which the Herald took from that paper at hand, and now puts upon its Bulletin as news.

The Courier & Enquirer devotes to us half a column yesterday, which we shall only notice so far as to put the brand upon a few of its positive untruths. It is untrue that we took the Country to task in February for avowing itself unqualifiedly for Mr. Clay. What we did on this head was simply to repel the attempts of the Courier to dictate our course or impudently catechize us with regard to our future convictions and purposes. It is barely false that we had anything to do with "cheating" Mr. Clay in 1839, or that we acted "treacherously" toward him. When we became convinced that, in the existing condition of things, he could not then be elected President, we on all fitting occasions avowed our conviction, and set forth the grounds of it. Our position was open, public, notorious, founded on a conviction of duty, and we believe respected by the real friends of Mr. Clay. We acted in '39 precisely as we should have done in '37 and '38 had the same circumstances existed; precisely as we should now do under similar circumstances. Principles, not Men, which stands forth so conspicuously at the head of the Courier, is rather broader than our maxim: We stand for Whig Principles and Measures first, and for Whig Men in order to ensure their triumph. We preferred in '39 Mr. Clay for President, but we preferred another Whig to a Loco-Foco, and acted accordingly, without "treachery" or "cheating," but in pursuance of our convictions and our rights as an American freeman. The Editor of the Courier was well aware of our course, as well as that of more distinguished men whom he is constantly accusing of "treachery" to and "cheating" Mr. Clay in his paper, while in private he assumes to be their warmest friend and supporter.

If we were as influential as the Courier alleges in shaping the result of the Harrisburg Convention, we can proudly say that we never solicited office or favor of any kind of those whom we had so efficiently aided, as that Editor did who now denounces their elevation as the result of cheating and treachery. But because we thought their nomination the best that could be made, we cannot consider ourselves responsible for the visitation of God which took away Gen. Harrison, or the visitation of treachery which has transferred John Tyler from a rabid Clay Whig at Harrisburg into a deadly Loco-Foco at Washington. We did not in '39 attempt to see beyond the election of two open, ardent Whigs to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and would have been very willing to take even men whom we less loved to secure that result.

We have ever, from the moment Harrison and Tyler were nominated, considered HENRY CLAY the proper and morally certain candidate of the Whigs for President in 1844. We have ever preferred him to any other. Since the defection of John Tyler and the adherence to him of Mr. Webster, we have hardly supposed it possible that any other candidate than Mr. Clay would be thought of by any considerable portion of the Whigs, or generally voted for if nominated. Above all other men we have for many years desired his election, and for that very reason we did consider it unwise to open the Presidential campaign more than two years before the election. In the absence of any immediate and strong incentive to action (which a Presidential contest two years off does not present to all) the Whigs cannot be brought in full force to the polls, and we dreaded that the local reverses which his friends are morally certain to encounter in intermediate contests should be served up as evidences of the unpopularity of Mr. CLAY. We have reason to know that our conviction of the impolicy of opening the Presidential campaign of 1844 in 1842 coincides with repeated expressions of Mr. Clay's views and wishes. But others have thought differently; events have ripened rapidly since the year opened, through the apostasy of Tyler, and we are in for a Presidential campaign—we strongly believe a successful one, and that the success will be richly worth to the country the agitations and exertions of so protracted a canvass. While we would have preferred a year's postponement, we shall with hearty zeal do our part now; and we never attempted (as the Courier insinuates) to dictate the course of that paper, the Rochester Democrat, &c. with regard to the Presidency. Our differences with each arose on other topics; with the Democrat we have never exchanged a word on this, and all our discussion of it with the Courier has been forced upon us by that paper. Whom does the Courier hope to benefit by protracting it?

#### The Croton Water.

We heartily concur in the general view taken by the Courier of the proper mode of paying the heavy interest and charges on the magnificent enterprise of supplying our City with the Croton Water. No mode can be so fair, so just, so beneficial, as that of assessing this cost upon the whole City, under proper conditions. The whole City directed the undertaking of the work by a distinct and overwhelming popular vote; the whole City must and should reap the benefit of it; the whole City should pay the cost of it. To attempt to assess the whole charge upon those only who choose to take the water will result in the refusal of one half to take, while the price at which the residue can afford to take it will not nearly pay the interest on the Debt. Then we shall have to raise Half a Million a year to make up the deficiency by a direct tax upon those who have the water, and have already been charged for it; secondly, upon those who have it not, and derive but a remote benefit from it—in both cases a matter of hardship.

But the Courier's article would seem to contemplate an equal assessment upon all the lots in the City (at least in the compact part of it) sufficient to pay the entire expense of the Works, which would thus be defrayed from that source alone. This would not be fair nor just. Those who use an extra quantity of water (as we purpose to do) should pay an extra charge for it; a five-story house should pay more than a two-story or a vacant lot; a house down town where the water was greatly needed more than one in the Sixteenth Ward, where the ordinary fluid from the wells is decently drinkable. As the City extends up town, the new upper Wards become central and compact, their well water less endurable and the danger from fire greater, the water-rate can be modified accordingly.—This is what, on hasty consideration, seems to us the fair thing.—The adjustment of the water-rate will be a matter of some difficulty, requiring ability and judgment in the authorities, with liberality and an unselfish love of justice in the People. It is hardly possible that some will not feel aggrieved even though the best is done that can be.

SEATTLE.—Dr. J. B. Pond arrived at Charleston from the interior of Georgia on the 11th and took lodgings at the Planters' Hotel. Nothing unusual was observed in his demeanor, but as he did not come down to breakfast the next morning, he was called, and finally his room entered, and he was found with his throat cut from ear to ear. No cause can as yet be assigned for the fatal act.

LOUISIANA.—We have New-Orleans dates to the 12th. Mouton's majority is less than we had last anticipated, but it probably exceeds 1,000. The Loco-Focos have probably two of the three Members of Congress (Dawson, returned, and Bryce in place of Moore.)

But the Legislature, we think is Whig. The election of 9 Whigs and 1 Loco-Foco to the Senate is ascertained, leaving one District (probably Loco) to be filled; so that we have the Senate as yet now—(before against us.) To the House, the Whigs have intelligence of the election of 23 Whigs—whole number 60—from the following Parish:

Assumption.....1	Orleans.....10
Assumption.....1	St. Bernard.....1
Avery.....1	St. John.....1
Catahoula.....1	St. Charles.....1
East Feliciana.....2	St. James.....2
Jefferson.....1	St. Mary.....1
La Fourche Int.....1	St. Tammany.....1
W. Baton Rouge.....1	Terre Bonne.....1

One more district two give us the House; and the Bee thinks we have a part if not all in St. Landry, and perhaps 1 in Ouchita and 1 in Natchitoches. The matter is only important as there is an United States Senator to be chosen.

The Bee says the fact that Johnson has once been Governor operated against him—it being charged that he belonged to a trio who monopolized all the best offices in the State. The Currency bill of last winter—compelling the Banks to a resumption which they were unable to sustain—was also charged upon and used effectively against the Whigs. The call of a State Convention to amend the present Constitution has proved very popular, and Mouton was its prominent advocate. The Bee observes—

"In almost every parish in the State Mr. Mouton has obtained a larger number of votes than the Loco-Foco ticket for the Legislature, and in some of the parishes the contrast is astonishing. Take the Florida parishes, for instance: in St. Tammany Mr. Mouton has 93 majority, but Edwards (Whig) beats Strawther (Loco) 30 votes. In Washington Mr. Mouton's majority is 230, but Warner (Whig) is defeated by only 14 votes. In Avery Mouton's majority is 140, but Orr (W.) heads the ticket for the Legislature. In East Feliciana the Loco-Foco majority for Governor is 97, but both Whig candidates for the House are elected. In East Baton Rouge Gen. Butler (W.) has a majority for Congress, while Mouton carries the parish by 49 votes. These are a few among a number of similar illustrations, which bear us out in the conviction that Mr. Mouton is indebted for his election to Whig votes irrespective of political considerations."

P. S. Lafourche Interior has given Johnson 303 majority; Terre Bonne 162; St. Landry 33 for Mouton, instead of 3 or 409. We think this last ensures a Whig Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Special Election.—Returns from 20 towns (8 remaining unheard from) give the following aggregate:

S. G. Goodrich, (Whig).....1,381
E. Wilkinson, (Loco).....1,533
Wm. Jackson, (W. Ab.).....673
Scattering.....35

It is certain there is no choice. Some of the Boston Whig journals are berating the Whigs for not supporting Mr. Goodrich. We apprehend, respectfully, that the Whigs will be obliged to change their candidate or not elect any one.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.—This was held on Wednesday at Rev. Dr. Skinner's Church in Mercer-street. It was highly creditable to the graduates, but more for the matter of their orations than for the manner of their delivery. The following was the order of the exercises:

Latin Salutatory, Hugh S. Carpenter, L. Island. English Salutatory, W. H. Spencer, Mount Morris, N. Y. The Pilgrims of Manhattan, Alexander R. Thompson, New-York. The Spirit of Philanthropy, N. Hudson, Long Island. Intellectual Equality of the Sexes, F. G. Clark, New-York. The Martial Spirit hostile to Science, R. Goodman, Brooklyn. Literature of the Saracens, R. O. Doremus, New-York. Elements of Patriotism, J. Cromwell, N. York. Popular Sympathy, S. O. Vanderpool, Kinderhook. Civilization of Antiquity, G. H. Moore, N. York. Valuedictory, G. H. Houghton, New-York. The degree of A. B. was conferred upon 22 members of the graduating class, viz:

Hugh S. Carpenter, George W. Cassidy, Frederick G. Clark, Revilo J. Cano, John Crumwell, Robert O. Doremus, Halsey Dunning, Albert Gilbert, Reuben S. Goodman, George H. Houghton, Nathaniel Hudson, George Henry Moore, Winthrop H. Phelps, Samuel S. Potter, William P. Richardson, Edward Seymour, C. E. Smodes, Edwin Smith, William H. Spencer, Marcus L. Tait, Alexander R. Thompson and S. O. Vanderpool.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the following 24 gentlemen:

John N. Morrison Reid, Wm. H. Magie, Ebert H. Champion, Edward Hopper, Wm. P. Izon, John T. Johnston, Raymond H. Seely, Benjamin F. Stead, John A. Weeks, Samuel H. Cox, Jun., Richard H. Bull, Henry N. Beers, Wm. H. Ludlow, James H. Allen, Charles H. A. Bulkeley, Wm. G. Horn, A. Fitzalan Smith, Geo. E. Shipman, S. D. Westervelt, J. N. Tomkins, R. D. G. White, G. Diendorf, Michael F. Lieberman, Moses B. Macley.

The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. W. Adams and Rev. R. Dickinson, of this city; Rev. J. McDonald, of Scotland, all of the Presbyterian Church; and the degree of LL. D. upon Chief Justice Taney.

The New York and Albany Railroad Company will break ground on the line of their work in Dutchess County on the 24 of August, in Rensselaer on the 4th, and in Westchester on the 6th. We rejoice to hear it, and shall give to the enterprise whatever support is in our power. In other times this work has had prominent advocates who sought to build up their own undertaking by running down others equally important and meritorious, and they generated unkind feelings toward it in many breasts. This policy, we gladly believe, has been entirely discarded, and we hope every New-Yorker will give to the New-York and Albany Railroad whatever aid is in his power.

The Journal of Commerce wishes to know if there is ever to be an end to the "nuisance" of Lotteries? Why, dear sir, won't the beneficent and all-powerful principles of Free Trade, which have regulated every thing else—Currency, Exchanges, Banks, &c. &c.—so beneficently (vide Jour. Com.) regulate this also? Are Lotteries an exception to the universal, inflexible rule?

We have before called public attention to the very superior manner in which, deservedly celebrated Phrenologist, Mr. Edward White, of No. 175 Broadway, executes his Daguerrotype Likenesses. All the productions of this artist that we have seen connected with this new and beautiful science are "life-like" and admirable in every respect. His charges, too, are low as those of the greatest artists in the art, and his newly invented apparatus has been found to be of no effective and superior character as to meet with an immense sale among those who are studying and practicing the science. Mr. W. also gives lessons in the art at his rooms, which are immediately opposite Howard's Hotel.

ANOTHER DEFAUCATION.—It was discovered yesterday that the first book-keeper in the Bank of America, formerly discount clerk, named Andrew Pollock, had defrauded the Bank out of about \$15,000 by a new and ingenious form of rascality. He told a friend some time since that he had some surplus funds on hand, which he would like to lend at legal interest with the privilege of calling them in when he chose. His friend readily accepted the offer, and received the loan in the form of a credit in his bank-book. Presently Pollock called in \$2,000, which he put in his own pocket instead of the money drawer. This game of Loo alternately granted and recalled went on till the amount reached \$15,000, when he found an excuse for visiting Boston, whence he sailed in the Calcedonia for England. He also sold Bank of America stock to the amount of \$4,000 by a forged power from his sister, who is very wealthy. He belongs to a highly respectable family in Boston. The Bank has offered a reward of \$1,000 for his apprehension.

These defalcations have unduly become so common that they do not excite the indignation which they should, except among the stockholders, who are thus robbed of their property. It is there not a fault somewhere in the higher officers of these institutions in thus overlooking frauds which are many months in progress? Either there are not adequate checks upon the transactions which are constantly taking place, or else proper vigilance is not exercised by those whose duty it is to guard against such financing. In either case, it would seem that these officers do not earn the high salaries they receive.

THE DEAD ALIVE.—The three gentlemen of Charleston, Messrs. C. Mathey, L. Friend, and C. Rogers, and a militia man, whose supposed loss in a sail boat was chronicled in the papers of that city, have returned thither in safety, to the delight of their friends. Their boat was capsized in the breakers, but they all succeeded in getting on the bottom and sustaining themselves by its sharp keel. They thus held on all night, and the next morning the mast was fortunately unshipped and floated out, and thus relieved from incumbrance, by their united exertions, the boat was finally righted, but full of water, with no means left to relieve her of it.

Their situation, therefore, was still most deplorable, the boat being entirely under water, and the men immersed up to their shoulders, and requiring the utmost care and exertion to keep her from again upsetting—which indeed took place several times, notwithstanding all their caution.—They remained in this perilous and suffering situation from Saturday night till Monday afternoon, when they were discovered by Capt. Southwick of the ship, Empire, and the whole were taken on board, after having, been forty-two hours at sea without food or water, much exhausted, and having drifted about 15 miles to the southward of the Bar. They suffered much from exhaustion and from the effects of the burning sun, which in one protracted delirium. All state there was little complaint of either hunger or thirst. Their being constantly immersed in the water, was doubtless the great cause of insensibility to the latter, which, on such occasions, is generally more particularly the cause of intense suffering.

A MURDER OF A wife by her husband was committed at Mobile on the 11th ult. The wretch was an Italian named Alexander Casolin, and had lately removed from New Orleans and opened a soda-water shop. He had married his wife a few weeks before, and it was observed by the neighbors that they frequently quarreled and once she had applied to have him bound over to keep the peace. On the 11th she was observed by persons opposite to run out upon the gallery, and to follow her and push her back, and immediately close and bolt the windows. Various circumstances occurred during the day to excite suspicion, and in the evening, she not having been seen by any one since morning, some gentlemen determined to enter the house, and to their horror they found upon the floor, in a back room, the body of the unfortunate woman. There were several deep cuts on her head and face, and a rope was tied around her neck.

When he left the house about 12 o'clock, he placed a card upon the door, with the words "gone in the country for a few days."

The body no doubt lay locked in the room from early morning. The murderer escaped either by the way of Stockton or New Orleans.

THE FLORIDA MURDERS still continue. On the 17th ult. a party of about fifty Indians came upon the plantations of Captain Robinson, near the Sandy Ford on the Suwanee river. Capt. Robinson's three sons and a hired man were ploughing and were shot dead. Capt. R. fled towards the house, but found another party of Indians in the yard. His wife and daughter were butchered and consumed with the house. He rallied the neighbors but to no late. This is the fifth or sixth massacre within a year in the same neighborhood by the same band.

NEW-YORK AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—The Boards of Aldermen and Assistants have accepted the invitation of the President and Directors of the New-York and Albany Railroad Company, (and have appointed a Committee to make arrangements) to meet them in Dutchess County, on the 24 day of August next, to break ground in the course of this important work. The ground is to be broken for the work in Rensselaer County on the 4th of August, and in Westchester on the 6th.

We rejoice that THOMAS D. ARNOLD had the patriotism to bring distinctly before Congress a resolution reducing the pay of Members to \$6 per day and Mileage in proportion. We hope he has also the nerve to pursue and press it. Its passage would be of vast service to the country and the Whig cause.

THE BROOKLYN DAILY NEWS has passed under the Editorial charge of JOHN S. NORRIS, assisted by Dr. Norrill, its former Editor. It will battle fearlessly, ably for Whig measures and HENRY CLAY.

NOVEL FISHING.—On Thursday afternoon, just before a heavy thunder squall came up, great quantities of fish, of the trout species, were observed at Exchange Wharf, rushing in shoals through the space between the ship Medina and the dock, and the crews caught numbers of them with their hands. There were probably 100 fine fish caught in this manner in the course of an hour or two. What can have caused these inhabitants of the deep to be thus reckless of their safety is more than we can divine. [Charleston Cour.]

Good common sheep, says the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, can be bought in Indiana for 75 cents per head, and the successful results of sheep raising on the prairies of Illinois have induced many owning lands there, hitherto unproductive, to determine to stock them with sheep. In a few years the carrying of wool will form a large and profitable item of lake trade.

An old gentleman of 80 years was killed by the locomotive on the Utica Railroad Bridge.

late from Mexico. ALL THE SANTA FE PRISONERS RELEASED.—It is with feelings of the deepest pleasure that we announce the release of the prisoners of the Santa Fe expedition. The news came through the medium of a private letter to a gentleman in this city: it is from a source that places its truth and authenticity beyond a doubt. Here is the extract which we have been politely permitted to publish:

"I have only time to advise that on the 13th instant Santa Anna released all the Texan prisoners."

"My information is undoubtedly as it comes from our minister, the Hon. Waddy Thompson, who will send them all home by the first man-of-war that may arrive at Vera Cruz." [Pic., July 12.]

There were one hundred and ten prisoners set at liberty besides nine in the hospital.

It seems President Santa Anna celebrated his birthday with this act of grace. The Americans in Mexico will no doubt aid their destitute countrymen to obtain the means of transportation to their own country.

Business at Tampico is represented as in quite a dull state.

Nothing has as yet transpired indicating what will be the results of the political movements now going on in Mexico. During the present session of Congress an attempt will be made to reorganize the Government upon a plan differing in important particulars from any system hitherto adopted in that country. From the opening speech of President Santa Anna, very little can be gleaned giving satisfactory information upon subjects about which the greatest curiosity is felt.

It is evidently opposed to the institutions of the United States, inveighing against them in strong language, and denouncing them as altogether unfit for the Mexican nation. In the latter particular, his opinion is no doubt a correct one. The population of Mexico are altogether unfit for freedom, and a century of education and gradual amelioration, will be required to prepare such a nation for a Republican Government like that of the United States. Upon the question of recognizing the independence of Texas the President does not relax in the least from his former stubbornness. It is the least of his former stubbornness. The release of Texas is about to be abandoned. The release of the Santa Fe prisoners is a favorable omen, and we should not be surprised to learn that negotiations had commenced, contemplating the settlement of existing difficulties, and the restoration of peace between the two Governments.

(N. O. Bulletin, July 12.)

A duel lately took place between Mr. Fall, Editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, and Mr. T. E. Robins. Fall was shot in the right leg.

In a previous duel between the same individuals Fall fired before the word and then dodged. He was not permitted to avail himself of this latter privilege in this duel. The friends of Mr. Robins, knowing Fall's dodging propensities, insisted that the parties should fight in a narrow ditch four feet deep. So poor Fall had no other means of escape except by turning and running in a direct line.

FIRE.—Wednesday night about 11 o'clock a fire broke out in a three story brick building, occupied as an iron railing factory by Cyphers & Duval in the rear of 102 Charlton-st. There was an insurance of \$1000 on the stock in the Greenwich Company. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A FIRE broke out about 9 o'clock last evening in the double frame building Nos. 23 and 25 Cornelia street, between Bleeker and Fourth, owned by Mr. D. Bedell. The lower part was occupied as a livery stable, and the upper story as a cabinet-maker. This, with the adjoining building No. 21, owned by the same, and occupied by John Oakley as a porter-house and billiard-room, was consumed: as were also No. 19, a two story frame building occupied by several families, No. 17 owned and occupied by Mr. Van Haven, and No. 27 owned and occupied by Mr. Bedell as a soap factory. The loss was chiefly covered by insurance.

A correspondent details a manoeuvre which seems to show that money of a certain kind is very abundant. A person called at his store, bought some articles, and offered a ten dollar bill in change. The boy declined changing it, and the customer, after several attempts to make a better operation took up some articles amounting to 31 cents only, and told the boy to bring over the change, when he got it, to a certain direction. The bill proved counterfeit, as suspected, and the generous customer was not to be found.

At Herkimer, N. Y., on the 16th ult., a Coroner's inquest was held on the body of a man found in the woods. He seemed to have been dead some days, and near him was found a phial labeled "laudanum." The Jury's verdict, however, was "Died from cause unknown."

A miser named James Smith died suddenly at Norwich, Conn. on Monday. He had kept a low order and dram shop, and on examining his premises, specie was found hidden in odd corners about his shop, to the amount of four thousand dollars.

A strange craft has just sailed from New York, Ct. ostensibly on a fishing cruise, but the abundance of its ammunition and appearance of its crew (who have a most practical air), have aroused a suspicion that it is bound for Rhode Island to capture Dorr.

We are sorry to learn that the Rev. John Pierpont will not be able to fulfill his promise to deliver a Poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at the coming Commencement in Yale College.

Governor Reynolds, of Missouri, recently pardoned a woman under sentence for stealing, because there never had been any place provided for female convicts in the prison.

The freshest in North Carolina overflowed the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, and swept off some of the embankment, thus causing the failure of the Charleston mail for five days.

The immense quantities of ice and the dense fogs experienced by vessels lately arrived from Europe have probably caused the delay in the arrival of the Acadia.

The Paris Journal des Debats, mentions a report that Count de Pierre is about to marry Miss Thorne, daughter of the rich American of that name.

An extensive machine shop, lumber house, and satinet factory, at New Worcester, Mass. were consumed by fire on the 15th inst.

At Stillwater, the scythe of a man mowing glanced from a stone and struck and killed a boy of 7 years.

The Miners' Express, Dubuque, I. T., of the 16th ult. says that a son of the Emerald Isle has been deputed by about fifty families late from Ireland, and now in St. Louis, to take a tour through the country for the purpose of selecting a place for their permanent location. He has made choice of the Maquoketa, in Dubuque county, and made a conditional purchase of several farms on that stream. This is an excellent move on the part of these emigrants, and one well worthy being imitated by others of their countrymen. [Philadelphia Sentinel.]

THE ROTUNDA.—The popular and interesting Panorama of Jerusalem, at this fashionable resort, continues to attract full share of visitors, who cannot but be delighted with the exhibition. It may be seen every day, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, when the picture is explained, and the Gallery brilliantly illuminated.

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On the Novel of Repentance. GUY, McDONALD (Loco) of Georgia has made a demand on the Federal Treasury for the State's share in the Public Land Distribution. It will be remembered that the Legislature (Loco) of Georgia was the first to reject and spurn the Land Distribution as some horrible Federal Black Whig corruption! Her Governor is one of the first to "cut in" for it! Mr. Mark Asbury Cooper, M.C. was the agent. The cream of the jokes is that no money was forthcoming after all.

We regret to state that the present condition of the Secretary of the Treasury does not justify the hope of confidently felicitate his friends, a few days since, of his early recovery. His friends will, however, be gratified to learn that his disease, although attended with great suffering, has not yet been regarded dangerous, and hopes are entertained that a favorable crisis has already been exhibited. [Madisonian.]

Correspondence of The Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 20.

But little business of general importance was transacted in either branch of Congress to-day, a brief repose prevailing antecedent to the interest and excitement of discussion that may be anticipated for a time on the subject of the Tariff in one wing of the capitol; and on Mr. Adams's Report on the President's reasons for his signature of the Apportionment bill, on the bill anticipated from Mr. Barnard from the Judiciary Committee, legalizing the collection of duties since the 30th ult. in the other.

IN SENATE several petitions were presented asking for protection on various articles, and one by Mr. WRIGHT from merchants and shipbuilders of New-York protesting against so high a degree of protection as established by the Revenue bill of the House, as tending to the paralysis and prostration of foreign commerce.

Mr. PORTER introduced bills: to amend the act fixing the Northern boundary of Ohio and providing for the admission of Michigan into the Union; and relative to the office of Surveyor General of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

Bills were passed: to extend the act of 1822 relating to processes in the Courts of the United States; to carry into effect resolutions of the Continental Congress for the erection of monuments to General Francis Nash and William Davidson; to incorporate the German Benevolent Society of Washington; to extend the jurisdiction of the Corporation of Georgetown; appropriating \$2500 for erecting and lighting lamps on Pennsylvania Avenue (Washington); and the joint resolution authorizing the transfer of the stock of the United States in the Ohio & Chesapeake Canal, to Maryland, and the cities of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, on certain conditions, &c.

The remainder of the day was occupied on the calendar of private bills, and considerable progress was made therein.

In the House, the special order relating to Territorial business occupied the day.

Bills were considered and passed in Committee; fixing the boundary line between Iowa and Michigan, (which was debated at some length); and appropriating for the Territorial administration in Florida, for the completion of public buildings in Florida, (\$20,000); for the payment of Florida militia for services in 1839 and '40, &c.

The Committee rose and reported the several bills to the House, when the bill appropriating for the construction of harbors on the Western shore of Lake Michigan; appropriating for the Territorial administration of Florida, and for the completion of public buildings in Florida, and one or two others, were passed and the House adjourned.

AROUS.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT. By and with the advice and consent of the Senate, BENJAMIN R. COWHERD, Register of the Land Office at Jackson, Mississippi, vice Mr. Harford, resigned.

THE NEVENSINK SINKING.—We have stated in the papers that the highlands of Jersey, known as the Nevensink, were really sinking. We scarcely thought it probable that such a leveling operation was in progress. But yesterday a friend, who has been spending some time in that part of Jersey, called and assured us that the report was correct.

A large quantity of the upland, (say two hundred acres), had settled perpendicularly, so that there is a precipice of ten or fifteen feet toward the sunken portion. Standing on the firm land, one looks down upon the tops of stunted cedars, that had settled with the earth, while the roots of trees, growing in the quiet ground, at the edge of the precipice, are denuded, and stretch out into the air as if about to form a set of lower branches.

A foot path extended from a house in the neighborhood across the whole upland; but now, following the track to the edge of the break, one looks down upon the sunken earth and sees the path below, continued on, indeed, but not easily reached. It is said that the sand between the sinking earth and the sea, is rising, so that what is lost in the upland is likely to be gained on shore. But people will not have much confidence in property which is liable to such fluctuations.

It is doubtful, indeed, if those sinkings continue, whether the highlands of Nevensink will be considered real estate.

[U. S. Gazette.]

The steamboat Tamarora was, on Monday last, capsized at the dam between Zanesville and Dresden, throwing the boilers from their beds, which carried away the upper part of